

#### Fig. 2 (a)

Example of bilingual key word dictionary

```
kohi [コーヒー] : coffee
onegai [お願い] : *
miruku [ミルク] : milk
tsumetai [冷たい] : cold
ari [あり] : *
```

### Example of example DB

```
: I'd like to coffee please.
                                                                                                        (tsumetai [冷たい]→miruku [ミルク]) (miruku [ミルク] →ari [あり]): Do you have a cold milk?
   : Expression pattern
                                              (kohi [コーヒー]→onegai [お願い])
Dependency relation
```

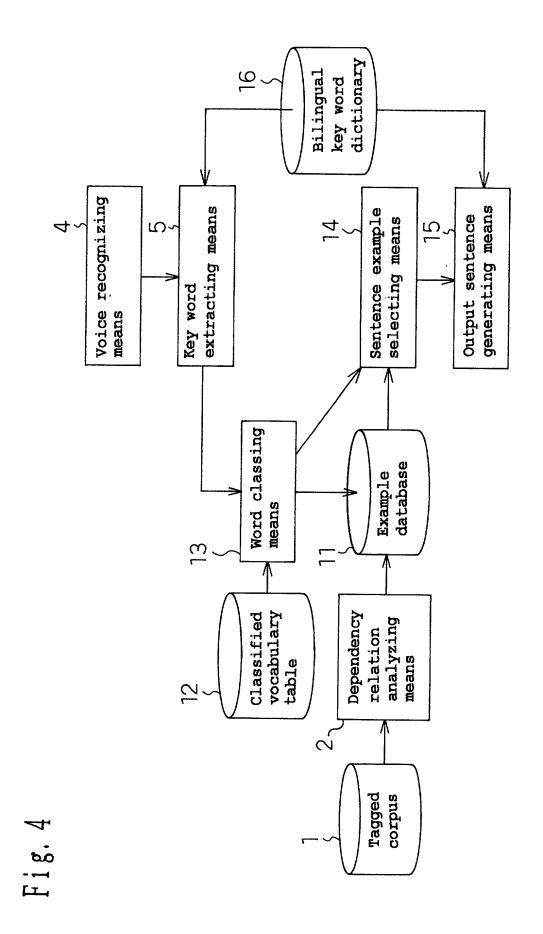
#### Fig. 2 (b)

Example of tagged corpus

```
Kohi (common noun) | o (kaku-postpositional particle) | o (prefix) | negai (sahen-noun) | shi (verb)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Tsumetai (adjective) | miruku (common noun) | ha (kei-postpositional particle) | ari (verb) | masu
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       [冷たい (形容詞) |ミルク (普通名詞) | は (係助詞) |あり (動詞) |ます (助動詞) |か (終助詞)]
                                                                                                             [コーヒー(一般名詞)|を(格助詞)|お(接頭詞)|願い(サ変名詞)|し(動詞)|ます(助動詞)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 (auxiliary verb) | ka (shu-postpositional particle) ···
                                                        masu (auxiliary verb)
```

### Example of example DB

Dependency relation	: Expression pattern
(kohi [コーヒー] →onegai [お願い])	: Coffee please.
(tsumetai [冷たい] →miruku [ミルク]) (miruku [ミルク]→ari [あり])	: Any cold milk?
•	



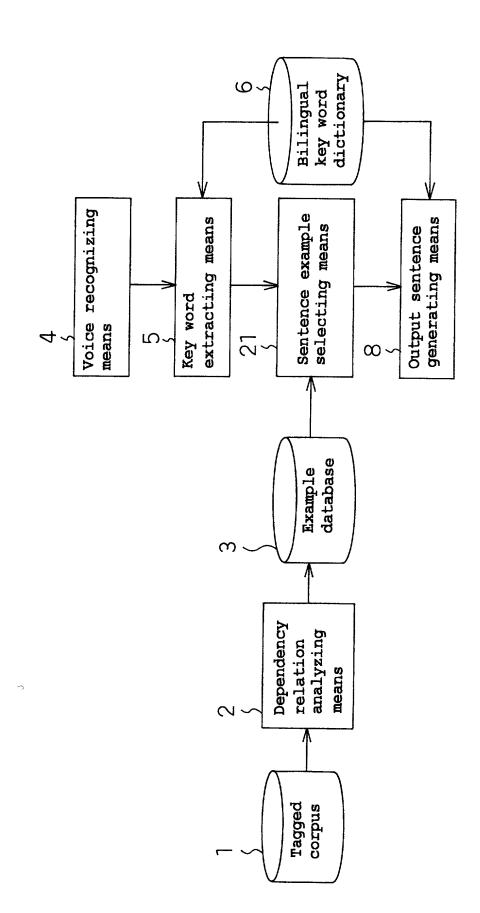
#### Fig. 5 (a)

## Classified vocabulary table

100 100 100 200 200	
kohi [コーヒー] (common noun[一般名詞])   miruku [ミルク] (common noun[一般名詞])   koucha [紅茶] (common noun[一般名詞])     tsumetai [冷たい] (adjective [形容詞])   atsui [熱い] (adjective [形容詞])	

### Fig. 5(b) Example of example DB

: Sentence example	: I'd like to @ please.	: Do you have a ① ② ?	
: Dependency relation	: ( <b>②</b> ← <b>②</b> )	ari [あり] :(①→②) (②→③)	
Key word	100 ② onegai[お願い]	200 ② 100 ③ ari [あり]	•
	$\Theta$	①	



### The first time and the first time to the first time time time the first time time.

#### F1

Input sentence

: Atsui miruku ha arimasuka [熱いミルクはありますか]

Recognition result sentence: Aoi miruku ha arimasuka [青いミルクはありますか]

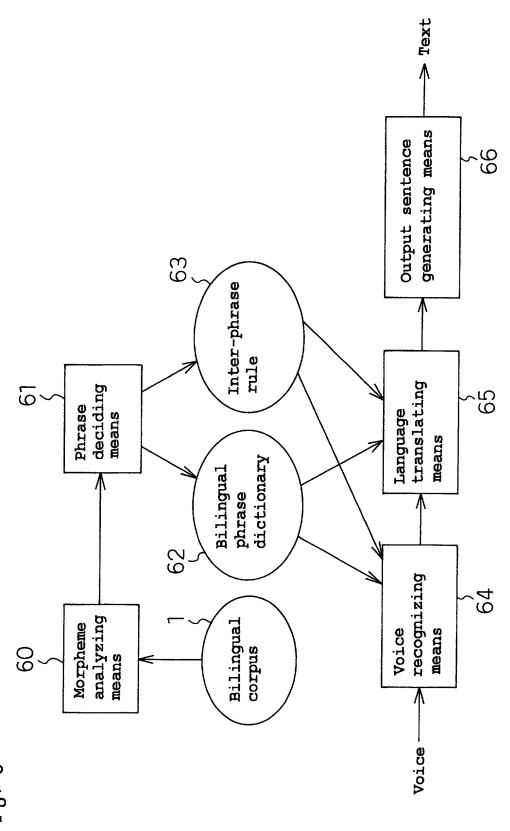
### Example of example DB

Dependency relation	Sentence example
(kohi [コーヒー]→onegai [お願い])	Coffee please.
(atsui $[ orall h v ] \rightarrow miruku [ > 1/2]$ ) (miruku $[ > 1/2] \rightarrow ari [ b 0 ]$ )	Any hot milk?

Extracted key words : aoi  $[ \dagger \mathbb{N} ]$  , miruku  $[ \succeq \mathcal{N} \mathcal{I} ]$  , ari  $[ \delta \mathcal{V} ]$ 

Result of dependency relation comparison between the key words and example DB:

(aoi [青い], miruku [ミルク]) × (aoi [青い], ari [あり]) × (miruku  $[\exists \mathcal{U}\mathcal{I}]$ , ari  $[\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{V}]$ )  $\bigcirc$ 



F i g. 8

Fig. 9-1 (a)

Heya no yoyaku o onegai shitain desuga [部屋の予約をお願いしたいんですが]

 $\sim 70$  Bilingual voiced sentence example

I'd like to reserve a room.

Fig. 9-1 (b)

(A) (7) Bilingual phrase

heya no yoyaku [部屋の予約] (reserve a room)

<72 Bilingual phrase (B)

onegai shitain desuga [お願いしたいんですが]

(I'd like to)

Fig. 9-1 (c)

Japanese

X no Y [X Ø Y]

( XX ) **→** 

English

Z shitain desuga [ Z  $\cup t \in \mathcal{U} \land t \in \mathcal{V} \land f \in \mathcal{V}$ 

 $\sim\!62$  Bilingual phrase dictionary

Fig. 9-2 (d)

$\sim\!63$ Inter-phrase rule	
English	$\leftrightarrow$ ((B) to (A))
Japanese	(A) o (B) suru [(A) & (B) する] ↔ ((B) to (A))

Fig. 9-2 (e)

X (heya [部屋], kaigishitsu [会議室], kuruma [車], ···)

I (Yoyaku [予約], keiyaku [契約], …)

Z (onegai [お願い], tanomu [たのむ], …)

Classified vocabulary table

~64

### The gard was the gain part of the state of the first first fact for the first fact fair food fair

#### Fig. 10 (a)

Example of bilingual key word dictionary

tsumetai [冷たい] miruku  $[ \ge \mathcal{U} \mathcal{I} ]$ kohi [コーヒー] onegai [お願い] ari [あり] coffee please milk have cold

### Example of example DB

: Tsumetai miruku ha arimasuka [冷たいミルクはありますか] : Kohi o onegai shimasu [コーヒーをお願いします] Expression pattern Dependency relation (cold→milk) (milk→have) (coffee→please)

Fig. 10 (b)

Example of tagged corpus

I (pronoun) | 'd (auxiliary verb) | like (verb) | to (determiner) | coffee (common noun) | please (adverb) |

#### Fig. 11 (a)

## Classified vocabulary table

coffee (common noun) 100
milk (common noun) 100
tea (common noun) 100
...
cold (adjective) 200
hot (adjective) 200

### Fig. 11 (b)

### Example of example DB

: ①② ha [は] ③ masuka [ますか] : ① o [を] ② shimasu [します] : ① o [を] ② shimasu [します] : Sentence example : Dependency relation ① 200 ② 100 ③ have :(①→②) (②→③) ① 100 ② please Key word

#### , a

Input sentence : Do you have a hot milk?

Recognition result sentence: Do you have a head milk?

### Example of example DB

Dependency relation : Sentence example

(coffee→please)

: Kohi o onegai shimasu [コーヒーをお願いします]

(hot→milk) (milk→have) : Atsui miruku ha arimasuka [熱いミルクはありますか]

Extracted key words: (have, head, milk)

Result of dependency relation comparison between the key words and example DB :

 $(head, milk) \times$ 

(head, have) X

(milk, have)

#### Fig. 13 (a)

# Example of bilingual key word dictionary

咖啡: kohi [コーヒー]要: kudasai [下さい]日文: nihongo [日本語]菜単: menyu [メニュー]有: ari [あり]

### Example of example DB

: Nihongo no menyu ha arimasuka [日本語のメニューはありますか] : Expression pattern ( 日文→菜単 ) ( 菜単→有 Dependency relation ( 哈啡 →要 )

### Fig. 13 (b)

### Example of tagged corpus

要(动) | 咖啡(名同) |

# Fig. 14(a) Classified vocabulary table

100	100	100	200	200	300	400	
(名)	(名)	(名)	(光)	(形)	(名)	(名)	
咖啡	4 4	红茶	华	科	日文	菜単	:

### Fig. 14(b)Example of example DB

	Key	word	ģ			: Dependency relation	: ជ	Sent	ence e	: Sentence example				
$\Theta$	100	$\otimes$	瞅			$: (\mathbb{D} { ightarrow} \mathbb{Z})$	••	$\ominus$	: (1) o (1/4) (2)	<b>⋒</b>				
$\Theta$	300	<u></u>	400	ල	柜	$: (\mathbb{O} {\rightarrow} \mathbb{O}) \ (\mathbb{O} {\rightarrow} \mathbb{O})$	••	$\Theta$	no [Ø]	② ha	[4]	masuke	: (1) no [0] (2) ha [1] (3) masuka $[\sharp \dagger h^{\flat}]$	
						•								

#### Fis. 15

Input sentence

: 有日文菜単吗

Recognition result sentence: 有日没菜单吗

### Example of example DB

Dependency relation : Sentence example

(咖啡→要) : Kohi o kudasai [コーヒーを下さい]

( 日文→菜単 ) ( 菜単→有 ): Nihongo no menyu ha arimasuka [日本語のメニューはありますか]

•

Extracted key words : (有, 日没, 菜単)

Result of dependency relation comparison between the key words and example DB:

(日没,有) ×

(日没,菜単)×

(菜単,有)